

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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November 7th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 70 4 p.m. 70; Humidity...46, 54.

November 7th, 1910. Temperature 10 a.m. 78, 4 p.m. 73; Humidity...72, 78

No. 8629

號八十月九年三統宣

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1911.

三拜禮

號八月一十英港香

\$26 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

[Service To The "Telegraph."]

PEKING NOT TAKEN.

Durban, Nov. 8, 12.20 a.m.

Reuter's telegrams from Peking demonstrate that the stories of the fall of Peking are baseless. The Chinese in Singapore and elsewhere accepted the news as a fact and substituted the rebel for the Dragon flag everywhere.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

Bombay, Nov. 8, 12.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that four companies of the Yorkshires, a company of the Engineers, and a company from the Garrison Artillery, the Rajput and the Baluchi regiments, with field guns, are ready to proceed to Tientsin.

[This is merely a repetition of a floating rumour to which we have not before given publicity. We may remind readers that the statement given above was officially denied in our columns yesterday.]

TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7, 12.20 a.m.

The "Times" correspondent at Tientsin says that two hundred Russian troops are to arrive today. Germans at Tsingtau have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

GENERAL WU ASSASSINATED.

Durban, Nov. 7, 4 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that General Wu, the Governor of Shanai, was assassinated while sleeping in his tent by thirty Manchu soldiers, who were afterwards arrested. They declared that Wu had secretly gone over to the rebels.

General Wu was a young man with a brilliant career. He was educated in Japan, and it was always believed that he sympathised with reforms, though he was not an extremist.

SOLDIERS AT VARIANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 8, 9.20 a.m.

It appears that the assassination of General Wu was followed by fighting between the Chinese and Manchu soldiers. Several officers and men were killed.

AT LAST.

Bombay, Nov. 8, 7.45 a.m.

Yuan Shih-kai has been formally appointed Premier by the National Assembly.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

THE PEKING RUMOUR.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.

An explanation for the rumour that Peking had fallen, is said to be found in the fact that the troops in the capital were incensed at the transfer of the command from Keung Kwai-tai to Kwan Yung, a Manchurian. When this alteration was made public, there was an uproar among the troops, the Chinese and bannermen troops coming into conflict with the Imperial bodyguard.

FOREIGNERS CLAIM COMPENSATION.

An oil tank belonging to a foreign firm at Hankow was fired by the Imperialist troops. The owners of the tank are now claiming \$3,000,000 from the Chinese Government. Two-thirds of the Chinese shops in Hankow have been destroyed by fire.

BANNERMEN SURRENDER.

The bannermen in Hongchow have surrendered to the revolutionaries, who have also captured Kaligfu and Wuchowfu in Chekiang, and Sheungchowfu and Chingkiangfu in Kiangsu.

REBEL LEADER'S ADVICE.

Li Yuan-heng has telegraphed to the National Assembly advocating the establishment of a constitutional government on a republican basis.

NANKING'S INDEPENDENCE.

Yesterday the Provincial Assembly in Nanking displayed the white flag and decided to declare independence on Nov. 9. H.E. Chang Jen-chun, the Viceroy of Nanking, and H.E. Tit-Loung, fighting that their remonstrances were of no avail, left the city for Chungking, while H.E. Lin Tsang-choung, the provincial treasurer, has disappeared.—"Shan Po."

MRS. ATHERTON.

A FARTHING DAMAGES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Nov. 8, 1.30 a.m.

Home papers devote columns to a painful society slander action in which Mrs. Atherton complained that her sister-in-law, Lady Dean Paul, had said she had been turned out of a hotel in Cairo, which was untrue.

Defendant denied having spoken the words attributed to her, but the jury found that she had. They returned a verdict for plaintiff and awarded her one farthing damages.—Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Nov. 8, 9.00 a.m.

Replying to a manhood suffrage deputation Mr. Asquith said that a man's right to a vote ought to depend on his being a citizen.

Each man ought to have one vote, and the only rational course to abolish the present qualifications was to give every citizen, who was a bona fide resident inhabitant, the franchise automatically.

A simple Bill would be introduced next session to secure that object.

The Bill would not include women but it would be open to members to include that provision if they pleased.—Reuter.

MOROCCAN SENSATION.

GENERAL RECALLED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Nov. 7, 10.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that General Tootee has been recalled in order to give an explanation of his recent action.—Reuter.

[It will be remembered that a sensation was recently caused by the arrest of M. Destailleur, the French Commissioner for Ujda in Morocco, the Viceroy, and the Head of the Customs on charges of peculation and gun-running. All three were arrested by General Tootee, commanding the troops in Morocco. They were released later, pending an enquiry by a special commission. General Tootee was said to have exceeded his powers.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

A GREAT SCHEME.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Nov. 7, 10.15 p.m.

Reuter learns that the idea is mooted of a general negotiation between Britain and France for the rectification of frontiers and exchanges of territory belonging to the two countries in various parts of the world.

The projected scheme of exchange would include territory in West Africa, in the Soudan, and in India. A commencement would probably be made with the Darfur and Wadai region.

Inasmuch as this matter is not pressing and the interests involved are widespread the negotiations, when begun, are likely to take some time.—Reuter.

THE DURBAR.

It is understood that the Queen's tour, after the Durbar, will be of a private nature. Her Majesty will visit Jaipur among other States, and the Indian officers who will accompany her will probably be Major A. Bannerman, Major Money, 1st Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, I.M.S. Her Majesty's personal suite will probably be the Duchess of Devonshire, Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, Lady Amthill and Major-General Sir S. B. B. B.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

CANEVA'S POSITION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Nov. 7, 2.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that it is officially denied that General Canova has been superseded. It is announced that General Frangoni will be the Commander of the First Army Corps, and General Canova retains the general command.

A DUEL.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Tripoli states that Turkish guns shelled the Italian positions on Sunday morning, and an artillery duel continued throughout the day. The aeroplanes again dropped bombs in the Turkish camp, and the Turks were repulsed.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

A circumstantial report in Constantinople states that the Turks captured Derna after a battle with the Italians, who are said to have lost 500 killed and eighteen guns, but Italian telegrams of yesterday's date state that the situation in Derna is unchanged.

RANKS DEPLETED.

Durban, Nov. 7, 9.30 p.m.

The aeroplane who yesterday dropped two bombs into the Turks' camp states that their ranks are much depleted since he made his last reconnaissance.

THE GROVELLING THRONE.

Chinese Press Opinions.

The following is from the "China Gazette" of Nov. 3:—

The "Eastern Times" today's leading article, commenting on Wednesday's Imperial Edicts, says that these decrees are not satisfactory to the majority of the people in the Empire for the reason that they cannot be relied upon. The Emperor's mere words:—(1) The Emperor's reprimanding himself is useless, as the people understand that His Majesty is only an infant, cannot rule the state; although he acknowledges his fault, the people do not credit this belated contrition and the punishment should fall on the members of the Cabinet and the Ministers of State, as they undertake full responsibility. Besides this the Edict was signed by their names, and all acts of the political administration were arranged by them. (2) The exclusion of the Imperial clansmen is also not believed to be genuinely intended, as the Edict does not award any punishment to the Imperial clansmen on account of the serious condition brought about in the Empire by reason of their holding the posts of Premier and high State Ministers. Yet they are exonerated from all punishment. (3) The compilation of the Constitutional law by Prince Pu Lan and Duke Tsai Tse will be transmitted to the National Assembly and then forwarded to the Throne for decision, according to the Edict, but this is also doubted, because the Throne can easily change it to its own advantage after the discussion by the Assembly. For these reasons the "Eastern Times" does not believe the Edicts will have much effect upon the minds of the Chinese people.

The "Sin Wen Pao," owned by Kung-pao's foreign ad-

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

"POLITICAL IDIOTS."

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Nov. 7, 9.20 a.m.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a meeting of Non-conformist Unionists in London, said the only two practical institutions for self-governing Colonies of the Empire were an independent Parliament and the municipality. But the idea that a hybrid dependent Parliament for Ireland would be permanent seemed to be the dream of political idiots.

It was our business, Mr. Balfour said, to frame the Empire on the co-operation of independent Parliaments. Such a Parliament would fail in Ireland, which was not analogous to Canada, Australia and South Africa, but it would not be a discreditable and absurd failure like a subordinate Parliament.

A letter was read from Mr. Chamberlain, in which he said he was confident that the present generation would reject a measure which was apparently being forced upon the country by Mr. Redmond and Mr. Patrick Ford.—Reuter.

THE GROVELLING THRONE.

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TELEGRAMS.

RACING.

MELBOURNE CUP.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Nov. 8, 12.20 a.m.

The race for the Melbourne Cup resulted as follows:—

The Parisian 1
Flavian 2
Didus 3
Betting: 9 to 2 The Parisian, 14 to 1 Flavian; 25 to 1 Didus. Won by two lengths, a head separating second and third. Thirty-three ran.—Reuter.

BLACK AND WHITE.

OUTSPOKEN COMMENTS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Nov. 7, 3.45 p.m.

The "Times" in an article on the Galbraith Cole case says the plain truth is that trial by jury has utterly broken down in cases where whites are pitted against black.

It expresses its belief that the best and sanest people in countries like East Africa and Rhodesia would be relieved to be rid of a system which they acknowledge to be a scandal and a farce.—Reuter.

REBELS AND THE RAILWAY.

Revolutionaries Seize Chinese Section.

This morning a rumour was current in the Colony that last evening a train was attacked by 400 revolutionaries, and looted at Samchun.

Enquiries at the offices of the British section show that the rumour is exaggerated, for an European official, who was present, says the train was in no way interfered with. The train that reached Samchun just after nine p.m. yesterday waited for a British engine to couple on and so complete the journey. Just as the coupling was completed a body of about 100 men armed with rifles, and very desperate looking fellows at that, marched into the station, which is on Chinese territory, and took possession. They in no way interfered with the train which was allowed to proceed on its journey without molestation. Even the small office on the platform at Samchun was quite intact this morning, and the damage that appears to have been done is the burning of the customs sheds. The village of Samchun is in the hands of the revolutionaries.

From latest information received, it appears that the seizure of Samchun station was part of a preconcerted movement of the revolutionaries in the Szechuan district, for the Chinese stations as far as Shichang were captured yesterday. At Taitong a crowd of about 200 seized the station and took possession of the arms and ammunition belonging to the police and railway forces, leaving money and personal effects untouched. They then extended operations and in a short time the stations of Pingwu, Liang, Pakuk and Samchun were involved. Trains are now running on the British section as far as Lora, while traffic is suspended on the Chinese line. All the British rolling stock is safe on the British part of the railway.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Durban, Nov. 7, 12.55 a.m.

During question time in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said there had been a tendency among individual newspapers, both in Britain and Germany, to place sinister constructions upon the actions of the respective Governments.

He trusted that with the happy conclusion of the negotiations between France and Germany the tension which had engendered suspicion in the British and German press would disappear.—Reuter.

THE SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

Canton, Nov. 7.

It is reported that the British Consul at Shimen has written to the Canton Viceroy that he has received a despatch from the Governor of Hongkong respecting the prevalence of piracy along the West River, as reported by many captains of foreign steamers. The Consul has requested the Viceroy to strengthen the forces of the water police and to increase the number of patrolling boats. If his requests were not complied with the British Government would be compelled to take action independently, and to despatch British gunboats up the West River for patrolling services. On receipt of the letter from the British Consul, the Viceroy at once instructed the commanders of the gunboats to give every protection to the foreign steamers making use of this route.

General Chun Ping-chen, being afraid that the number of troops at his disposal is too small to cope with the situation, is reluctant to make a move and is anxiously awaiting reinforcement from Canton. Yesterday afternoon, H.E. the Viceroy despatched two regiments of troops attached to the Preserving Peace Corps under Commander Lum Kou-choi for Wei-chow via Shik-lung by the Canton-Kowloon Railway. These soldiers will take up their posts at different points and check the spread of the rebellion towards Canton. Late last evening, a rumour was circulated in Canton, to the effect that the fall of Wei-chow was imminent.

H.E. Ma Pak Sun, Brigadier General of Heung-shan district, has reported to the Viceroy the attempted rising of several hundreds of rebels in Sin-nam, in the Heung-shan district. The Brigadier General stated that he had already despatched troops to the scene of the trouble, but he was a certain of their success owing to the smallness of the force. The Brigadier General begs the Canton Viceroy to despatch the gunboat Kiang-ku and also some troops to his help. News also came to hand that the "new troops" stationed in Chin-shan since the cropping up of the Macao Harbour question, have mutinied and hoisted up flags of independence. It is not known what steps the Viceroy will take to deal with the trouble.

What They Think.

China Mail.

Maffeking in Hongkong.
(Of course foreigners who have

been conversant with the Chinese, and especially those who have been following most that has been published in the native tongue

during the last three years, know that the animosity of the people towards the Government, was deep-seated and bitter; but perhaps even the most far-seeing, and the most steeped in those writings, hardly expected to find this

feeling so universal, and so wild in its stormy outbreak in the British Colony of Hongkong. It would be safe to affirm that of every hundred Chinese in Hongkong, ninety-nine are in sympathy with the rebels, and perhaps seventy-five per cent. wildly and recklessly so. After what took place last evening it will be

unsafe to affirm again that the Chinese are incapable of displaying their feelings, for the spontaneity of the demonstration was remarkable. We think that the Colonial Government were wise under the circumstances to let excitement spend itself without interference. But steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence.

Rubber and Tin.
It is in connection with rubber, however, that the outside world has manifested the greatest interest in these (Malay) States, and it is noteworthy that during the first six months of the current year the cultivated rubber exported from them amounted to 8.1-3 million pounds against over 5.1-4 millions for the corresponding period of 1910. But we note that the area of land alienated for agriculture this year amounts to 80,000 acres only, exclusive of native holdings, as

against 300,000 acres during the corresponding period of 1910. This is less than for a number of years past, but it is not a matter for surprise when we bear in mind the rubber boom and its sudden collapse. During 1910 it is estimated that some fifteen million pounds sterling were invested by the public in and through London in rubber enterprises in the Federated Malay States, and it must be consoling to the investors to read the statement of Sir John Anderson that he is satisfied that the bulk of that sum will yield a perfect sound return, although every one knows, addled eggs have been found in the basket. The tin industry in these States has also continued to flourish, for although the returns for the first six months of the year showed some decline in the quantity of

the metal exported, they showed an increase in value of over 5.1-2 million dollars.

South China Morning Post.

A "Maffjcking" Mob.

Nothing quite like the doings of Monday night has ever before been witnessed in Hongkong. The Chinese indulged in a veritable riot of jubilation over the joyous "news"

from Shanghai concerning Peking. It was all the more remarkable in that as a rule they are such an undemonstrative people. Seldom have they evinced any marked disposition to "maffick" in

celebration of great events, and certainly never to such an extent as on this occasion. The message which gave rise to it all did not come through until seven o'clock in the evening or thereabouts. No doubt as to its reliability was for a moment enter-

tained by the gladdened populace. They had heard just what they most wanted to hear, and the tidings were too good to have cast upon them the shadow of scepticism. The authorities thought fit not to interfere except in one case, where the celebrations overstepped the bounds of law and order too, and their reluctance was, perhaps wisely inspired. It was truly a wonderful scene, and irresponsible though it seemed, it had its serious aspect.

THE LATE MR. W. D. BARNES.

The following is in reference to the death of the Hon. Mr. Warren Barnes from the "Straits Times":—

By the death of Mr. Barnes the Empire loses a man of that type, active, adaptable and comprehensive, which has made and held together British establishment in the East for a century and more. His inherent cleverness and capability have, during the whole twenty-three years of his service in the Colonies, been developed along lines that marked him out as a man who could reasonably be expected to reach the highest attainable heights of his profession. From the beginning, in 1888, his work has been associated mostly with the Chinese communities and interests in Malaya and his promotion to the influential post of Colonial Secretary at Hongkong was an act of recognition of his supreme ability to handle affairs which require an infinite capacity for understanding Chinese necessities and modes of thought. His term of office in Hongkong, however, has been short-lived. The deceased gentleman will be remembered chiefly for his varied and extensive connection with the different Chinese protectorates in the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S. He was educated at King's College School, Pembroke, College, Cambridge. It was in 1888 that he came here as a cadet and little more than a year later he was sent to Swatow to study the Teochew dialect of Chinese. Returning to Singapore in August, 1890, he was attached to the Chinese Protectorate in Singapore, and shortly afterwards he passed his final examination in Teochew. Thence his career led him through the various grades of office in the Protectorates in Penang, Perak, Pahang and Singapore until in 1901 he entered class I of the service as Secretary for Chinese affairs for the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S. As far back as 1893, however, the Government recognised his converseance with Chinese affairs in deputing him to special duty to report on the working of the Chinese Agricultural Labourers Protection Ordinance throughout the Colony, and it will not have been forgotten yet that he was sent to Shanghai in 1900 to assist the British delegates at the Opium conference. At other times in his career he has done duty as Warden of Mines in Perak and Pahang. In January, 1910, he returned to Pahang as British Resident which post he held until his promotion to the Colonial Secretaryship at Hongkong early in the present year. Mr. Barnes was then only 45 years of age and, although it was well known that there were many men senior to him in the Colonial Service, his peculiar suitability for the post was his recommendation. The relations of Hongkong to the Chinese Empire is perhaps the most important element in the government of that Colony. Mr. Barnes, as Colonial Secretary, would be the guiding influence and no more capable, tactful guide could have been elected. His sudden demise has stopped his career just at a moment when the reciprocal relations of the Colonial government with the Chinese had been elevated to a more expansive basis by the opening of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and if the expectation of many more years to him had been fulfilled he would undoubtedly have left a deep impression in the record of the development of that part of the world. Representing the British Government at the opening of the railway a month ago, Mr. Barnes touched on that phase of their relations. His speech was indicative of his ardent desire to promote the international friendship and authorities with undisguised pleasure. The very construction which he placed on the toast which he proposed at the opening banquet was expressive. "The toast of success to the Kowloon-Canton Railway," he said, "is really a toast to the success of Anglo-Chinese co-operation for joint working to our mutual profit." And in a now-pathetic phrase he expressed the expectation that, when the line was linked up with the main European line, he would be "passing Samohun with a ticket in his pocket for London, and a return ticket at that." That was one short month ago.



No, "any tonic" won't do —Get Sanatogen

The doctor's parting caution emphasises a conviction based upon knowledge and experience. The doctor knows that the ordinary "tonic" is nothing but a temporary stimulant. He knows that his patient needs something which will actually nourish the run-down nervous system—which will convey to the cells the very substance of which they are built up, and he knows that this very substance is scientifically combined in Sanatogen, which is in truth a definite organic compound of pure milk-protein and glycerophosphate of sodium, the two great essentials for nerve repair.

The Great Invigorator.

The doctor knows that the claims made for Sanatogen have been abundantly verified by scientific investigation—that its merits have been acclaimed by leading authorities and by thousands of his brother physicians. Last, but not least, he knows from his own experience what Sanatogen is capable of doing. He has watched its rejuvenating effect upon people whose nerves had been undermined by worry, overwork or illness. He has observed, too, how wonderfully it improves appetite and digestion, how it promotes sleep, how it conveys fresh vigour and vitality to the overworked body and mind—in short, how wonderfully it strengthens the forces that make for perfect, vibrant nerve-health.

For Convalescence in Tropical Diseases.

The supreme value of Sanatogen, both as an energising tonic and as a highly nutritious and concentrated food, is vividly shown by its effects on convalescents from Malaria, Dysentery, and other tropical diseases.

Dr. Behm, writing in the "Colombo Independent," says:—"If any remedy should find the widest appreciation in tropical countries it is Sanatogen. Not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of many well-known medical men, there is no preparation which is as powerful to restore vitality, no better tonic, and none more suitable to convalescents from tropical diseases."

Another doctor writes from Dum-Dum, Bangalore: "I have used Sanatogen with most gratifying results in several cases of convalescence from Malaria, Dysentery and Typhoid. It is a nerve tonic of highly nutritive value and stimulating influence. I recommend it highly. Furthermore, I have personally derived great benefit from its use."

Try Sanatogen To-day.

Do you need a tonic? Are you aware of the fatality and danger of using stimulants? Are you longing for a genuine, thoroughly trustworthy food of proven merit? Then you should at once obtain a supply of Sanatogen and so lay the foundation for better health, strength and happiness. It can be obtained in Hong Kong from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., The Sincere Co., Ltd., 215/217, Des Voeux Road, and of all Chemists.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Trencar, Editor of "Capital," 58, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen. It not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

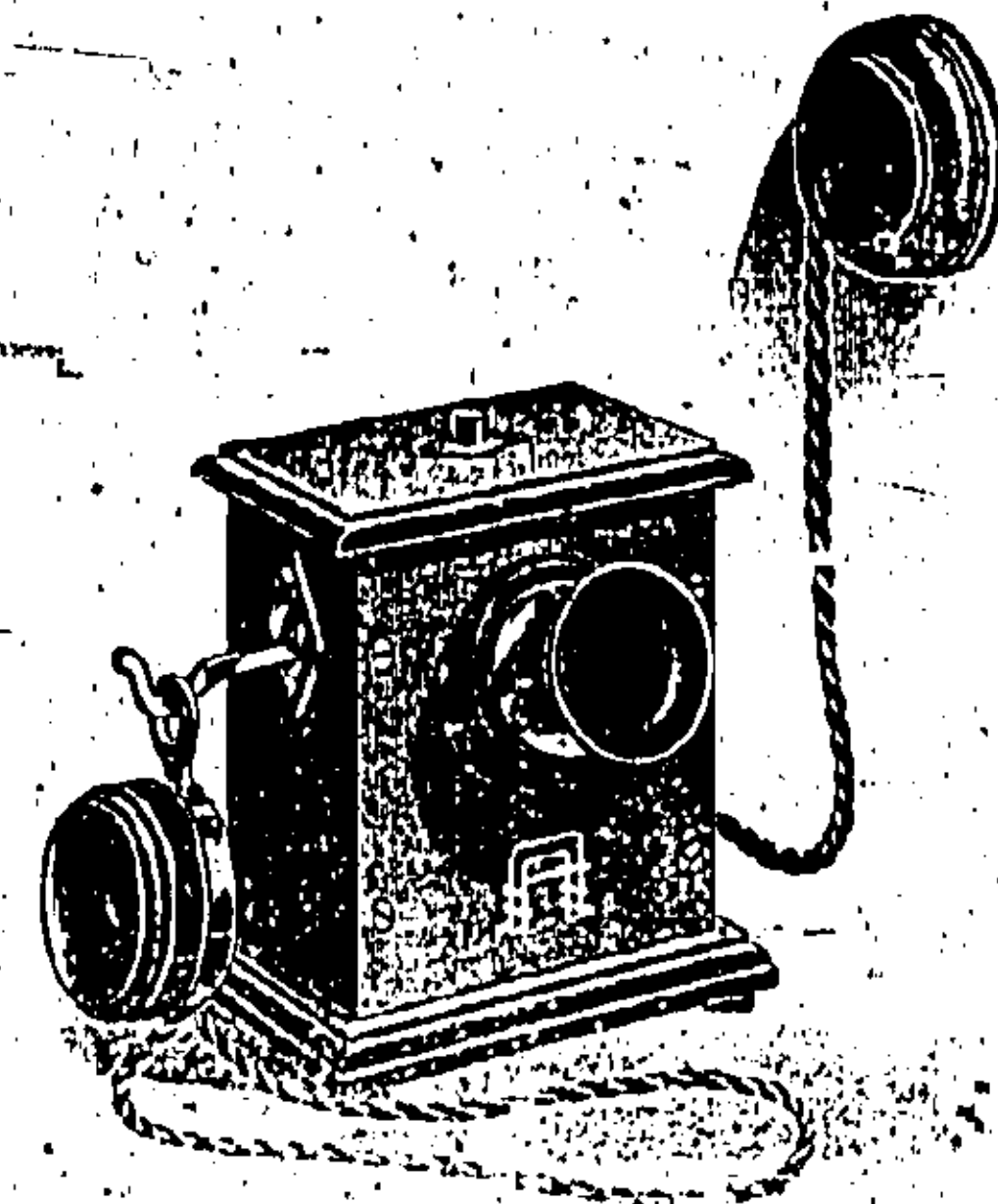
Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurotic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

Informations

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

Telegrams "Sparkless" Telephone 518, 10, Des Voeux Rd., Hongkong.

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SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE

(Effective from October 28, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Train and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakai Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (S.M.R. Train) ...	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Thurs. Sat. Sun.
\$10.00	Dairen (S.M.R. Train) ...	8.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.
Y16.95	Mukden (S.M.R. Train) ...	8.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
Y11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train) ...	4.05 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ...	11.57 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.

Connecting at Harbin with	Express for Moscow	Express for Moscow	Express for St. Pet'g
SOUTH BOUND.			
Connecting at Harbin with	State Express from St. Pet'g	State Express from Moscow	Wagon from St. Pet'g

R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)...	12.07 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)...	8.40 p.m.	"	"	"
Y11.50	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)...	10.00	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
Y14.35	Dairen (S.M.R. Train)...	5.15	"	"	"
Y40.00	Shanghai (Steamer)...	1.20 p.m.	Wed.	Thurs.	Sat.
		Noon	Fri.		

Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time. For instance 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter. Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN SERVICE. Express Extra Fare ... Y3.00. Sleeping Car Supplement ... Y6.00. ANTUNG-MUKDEN LINE—Completely reconstructed into standard gauge and open for traffic on 2nd November, 1911.

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Train Co.; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; and Bessborough & Co. Hamburg-Amerika Line. RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Ad. "Yamato") Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden; Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

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THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Following are the vessels of the China Squadron:—

Submarines:—No. 36, Lieut.-Commr. Godfrey Herbert. No. 37, Lieut.-Commr. A. A. L. Fennor. No. 38, Lieut.-Commr. J. R. A. Codrington.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, Comdr. A. Langdon, 700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 h.p. Astron, 2nd class cruiser, Captain E. B. Kiddle, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p.

Atlas, admiralty tug, Master S. West, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p. Bramble, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. B. C. Washington, 710 tons, 900 h.p.

Britannia, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Barker, 710 tons, 900 h.p. Cadmus, British sloop, Comdr. H. Lynes, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, i.d.

Cherub, water tank and tug, Master W. Smith, 300 tons, i.h.p. 340. Olio, British sloop, Comdr. H. R. Veale, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400.

Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lt.-Comdr. H. S. Monro, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p. Flora, 2nd class cruiser, Captain J. Nicholas, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p.

Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut.-Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p. Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lt.-Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p.

Kent, armoured cruiser, Capt. S. J. Farquhar, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000. Kinshia, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, 616 tons, i.h.p. 1,200.

Morlin, surveying ship, Comdr. B. O. M. Davy, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p. Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flag-ship Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow), Capt. G. C. Cayley, 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser, Captain L. E. Power, 9,800 tons i.h.p. 22,000. Moorhen, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. G. P. Leith, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800.

Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, Captain George P. E. Hunt, 4,800 tons, turbine. Nightingale, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr. Claude Hillersden-Woodward, 85 tons, 240 h.p.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, Comdr. Lamb, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p. Robin, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Rosario, depot-ship for Submarines, Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale, 980 tons, i.h.p. 1,400. Sandpiper, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. E. J. Southby, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.

Snipe, river gunboat, Lt.-Comdr. Maurice B. Leslie, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p. Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, Gunner E. J. Trillo, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000.

Tamar, receiving ship, Commodore Eyres, 4,850 tons, 6 guns. Teal, river gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p.

Thistle, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, 710 tons, 900 h.p. Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut.-Comdr. Harold D. Adair-Hall, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, Lieut.-Comdr. R. L. H. Cock, 620 tons, 450 h.p. Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, Lieut.-Comdr. G. B. Hartford, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 h.p.

Widgeon, gunboat, Comdr. M. H. Wilding, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p. Woodcock, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. B. R. Brooke, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.

Woodlark, gunboat, Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 10 per cent for the year ending 28th February, 1911.

COUPON No. 17 is payable on the 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY (British Section).

NOTICE.

COMMENCING tomorrow, and until further notice the express trains leaving Kowloon at 8 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. for Canton, and the trains leaving Canton at 7.55 a.m. and 2.25 p.m. for Kowloon are hereby cancelled. The train leaving Kowloon at 3.45 p.m. for Fan Ling will run to Shum Chan until further notice.

By Order,

E. S. LINDSEY,

Manager.

Kowloon, 7th Nov., 1911. 1480

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

220, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 609.

Kowloon, 7th Nov., 1911.

To Let

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDAS STREET.

Apply to—

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Hongkong 1st July, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st and 2nd Floors now in course of erection at No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD, to 16 ft.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 16th Oct., 1911. [1087]

Just Unpacked

BEST ENGLISH MADE

BALL BEARING

ROLLER

SKATES

in

ALL SIZES

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

[41]

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

WANTED.—GOOD NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.

to take responsible charge of two children living in Shanghai. Apply Mrs. THOMPSON, The Peak Hotel. [1481]

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"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 10 minutes from Post Office by electric car; entrance 153, Wanchai Road. Telephone No. 312. [1280]

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE

AT

9.15 EVERY EVENING 9.15 p.m.

THIS WEEK'S PICTURES.

THE STRANGER.

NICK WINTER v. NICK WINTER.

A Lesson in Wrestling.

Friday, the 13th.

WHICH OF THE TWO

AND

Miss Kitty Delavale.

Revised English Comedienne.

Hongkong, 4th Nov., 1911. [1471]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

9, Queen's Road. [555]

Watson's EFFERVESCENT LIVER SALT.

This valuable preparation speedily relieves Biliousness, Sick-headache and all Derangements of the Stomach. It purifies the Blood by imparting the natural Saline Elements necessary to a healthy condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1910.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to send the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1911.

POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Lyman, in yesterday's issue, controverted some statements made by the Sydney correspondent of the "Times," which were republished in our columns. He cited as an indication of the incorrectness of the view that Labour in Australia does not score its victories "off its own bat," a sweeping success gained by the West Australian Labourites recently, and he mentions that Labour carried the day at the last New South Wales elections and at the Commonwealth elections. With all respect to Mr. Lyman he has only told part of the story and leaves his readers to draw conclusions which we, with some knowledge of Australian politics, believe to be erroneous. West Australia is not a typical Australian State. The population is largely composed of the mining element, and miners all the world over are politically strong Labourites. The wonder is not that Labour has carried the day in West Australia, but that Liberalism should have held its own so well for so long. Labour certainly won at the last New South Wales election, but to keep in office it had to elect a renegade Liberal Speaker. It is hanging on to office because it has a very reasonable fear that when it goes to the country it will be defeated. Recent bye-elections resulted in the Labour majority at the polls undergoing a serious diminution. Mr. Lyman omitted to mention, also, that when the last New South Wales elections were fought a great strike in the coal mining trade had just ended, during which the Waddell Government had thought it necessary to take action that though defensible, was highly unpopular with Labour and its sympathisers. Those who know New South Wales, the oldest, richest and most populous State in the Commonwealth, know that it could never have had a Labour Ministry were it not for the "sympathetic" vote. In regard to the Commonwealth elections a united Labour Party faced what British electors most cordially abhor—if such an expression be forgiven—a coalition. The coalition was without a coherent policy and it went down—it deserved to. A recent referendum held in the Commonwealth, however, taught the Labour Government, that Australia was not in accord with its ideals. The Labour Party gained power, not because the Commonwealth elector loved it the more, but because it loved the Coalition the less. We are sorry to disagree with Mr. Lyman, who writes temperately and with evident sincerity, but we are afraid the facts are against him.

The position in Australia is full of interest because there Labour has its opportunity. In the Commonwealth Parliament Labour has an effective majority both in the House of Representatives and the Senate. It can, within political limitations, have its own way. In previous times Labour has exercised its power indirectly—it has held a position largely similar to that occupied by the Irish Nationalists at home to-day. That position meant power without responsibility—now Labour has both the power and the responsibility. The effect has been steady, but the Labour element outside Parliament is constantly bringing pressure to bear upon those within to accelerate the political pace. Socialism is the goal of the extremists, although it may reasonably be doubted whether men like Mr. Andrew Fisher and Mr. Hughes, the two brainiest men in the party, have any real sympathy with the extremists' ideal. We take the view in regard to Commonwealth politics, that, if the Labour Parliamentarians are allowed to choose their own rate of progress they may retain the sympathy of the neutral elector, which put them in power. If, however, Labour outside Parliament forces the pace the next election will probably result in Labour once again occupying the Opposition benches.

DAY BY DAY.

A woman never forgets her sex. She would rather talk with a man than an angel, any day.

H.M.S. "Taku" and "Torpedo Boat 037" left for Canton yesterday.

On Sunday the Corinthian Yacht Club open their season with a cruise to Lanchow, where in all ten races will take place.

A course of instruction for First Class Certificate of Education will commence in the Garrison School, Kowloon, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 5:15 p.m.

To-morrow Dr. Chan Hin-fan will give a lecture on "Food" at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 34 Queen's Road. Dr. Chan is attached to the Kwong-wa Hospital at Canton.

Among the passengers who returned to the Colony yesterday by the Miyasaki Maru were, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones, who have been home on a holiday, and Dr. and Mrs. Pearce, Baron and Baroness Kurino and Count and Countess Kilmanegg were also passengers by the Miyasaki Maru.

On Saturday morning, while nine boats fully laden with rice for Fatsan from Huyen and Pakking were nearing Shihow, they were attacked and seized by pirates. The boatmen managed to escape to Fatsan and reported the outrage to the Hui Guild. The people in Fatsan were greatly alarmed, and at once despatched an urgent wire to Canton asking for troops. Communication with Canton was made for the scene of the outrage, only to find that the pirates had fled, leaving their booty behind. The boats and the contents were returned to the owners.

The Colony's Health.
During the week ended Nov. 4 one fatal case of plague occurred, and five cases of enteric fever, none of which proved fatal.

A Boarding House Claim.
The case was concluded before the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Campbell, in the Summary Court to-day in which Capt. A. Gillan, described as a Master Mariner, of Zealand House, sued H. L. Kahra, an assistant in Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's employment, to recover the sum of \$300, balance due for board and residence. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defendant.

Alley Bowling.
The usual annual bowling match between the Hongkong Club and the Club Germania takes place on Thursday, Nov. 9 and Saturday, Nov. 11, at 5:15 p.m. simultaneously on both alleys. Up to now the match is considered to be a very open one, and excellent bowling should be witnessed as both teams practised very hard and are in a splendid condition according to the scores done during the recent practice bowling. The trophy (a shield) went the last time to the Club Germania.

The teams are as follows:—
T. H. King, H. Humphreys, H. Hunter, J. Hooper, J. H. Kemp, A. B. Pollock, S. P. Warbrook and P. R. Wolf (Captain).

O. Wagner, O. Meyer, F. Martin, Th. Christiani, H. Adam, O. Wiesinger, N. Steinhoff and E. Hasemann (Captain).

Boxing.

The programme for boxing at the V. R. C. on Saturday evening should provide much of interest, for several well known names are entered for the novices contests, while two good events will be provided for by professionals. "Gunner" Melia R.G.A., is down to meet So-man Ferrigan, H.M.S. Minotaur, in a six round contest, while in an eight round bout Guiner Buot, 88th Co. R.G.A., will box C. Thompson, H.M.S. Minotaur. The officials are: Referee, Bill Lewis; Judges, Messrs. H. J. Gedge and W. Logan; Timekeepers, Messrs. Bond and Kelly; Working Committee, Messrs. A. L. Alves, I. E. Chunnutt, Frank Lammer, R. L. Bridger, T. R. Brown, F. L. da Roza, and Dr. F. Kaw; M.O., Mr. R. L. Bridger.

THE FALL OF SHANGHAI.

BLOODLESS VICTORY.

STORY TOLD IN FULL.

The full story of the capture of the native city of Shanghai can now be gathered from Shanghai papers to hand. In its issue of Saturday last the "Shanghai Times" said that the transfer was quietly effected at about midnight and was so well managed that the information that it has been completed will be news to the foreign community that morning.

The same paper proceeds:—
"Foreigners visiting the City shortly after nightfall found the gates all partially closed and guarded by khaki-clad soldiers, armed with rifles with fixed bayonets and each man with a white band round his arm. No Chinese were allowed in or out, but foreigners on explaining their business were either permitted to go through or politely turned back."

An Interesting Experience.
Those who were admitted had a most interesting experience. After being passed through the guards at the gate they were taken in charge by firemen in huge brass helmets, carrying long swords, who escorted them wherever they wanted to go, and explained their plans for reformed city government to them as they proceeded on their way. These firemen guides all had white linen or cotton armlets like the soldiers and citizen volunteers, or whoever the guards were at the gates, and white badges on their breasts inscribed with characters meaning "Sons of Han."

The streets were perfectly tranquil and not the slightest sign of disorder or commotion was to be observed anywhere. As the foreigners and escorts passed along the thoroughfares, it was noticeable that whenever a lamp post was opened and a person ventured out of doors one of the military firemen called out "go inside; keep indoors and no harm will befall you; come outside and you may get hurt."

Summary Treatment.
Any luckless thief or looter that attempted to steal or misbehave himself was summarily dealt with—seized, tried by Courtmartial, and on conviction, stripped to the waist, placed in a sedan-chair and hurried out to the execution ground where, in a few minutes, the headman performed his office. We do not know how many poor wretches were dealt with in this way; several such professions were met by foreigners in the city streets, but the measure, though a severe one, will probably be most salutary and effective with regard to the preservation of order.

The preparations for the coup had evidently been most carefully laid and the entire business went off with a degree of smoothness and absence of friction which reflect most favourably on the methods of the new masters of the city and augurs very happily for the relations between them and the foreign community of the Settlements.

Rebels Everywhere.
The story is more fully told in the "North China Daily News," which says in its issue of Saturday, Nov. 4:—
Once a start had been made by showing the revolutionary flag, it was not long before the whole of the district around Shanghai became revolutionary, and by dusk Kiangnan and the City were in the control of the Koh-Ming-Tong party, the white band on the arm was everywhere seen, and signs were visible on every hand that the revolutionists were masters of the situation.

It was at the Dockyard that the first sign of the spread of the movement was seen. About half-past four o'clock the news reached there that a band of men, presumably revolutionaries, were in the immediate vicinity, their quest being, it was said, the Chinese Director. Just before that everything had been normal, but now, with the news of this became known excitement prevailed. A survey of the premises showed that Mr. Kwong Kwok-wa and Admiral Wu, the two most prominent officials, were no longer there. Outside the house of the Director, which is at the Arsenal, was stationed a bodyguard, and the next thing that

those inside knew was that the

those inside knew that was these

CANTON'S INDEPENDENCE.

To-day's Momentous Decision.

A telegram from Canton this morning addressed to many of the Chinese institutions in the Colony, including the Si Yip Association, the Hongkong Press Society, the Chinese Club and the Tung Wah Hospital, states that at present Canton is quiet.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held in Canton to-day it was decided to declare for a separate autonomy on lines to be approved by the people at large.

H. H. Chang Ming-chi has expressed a desire that everything should be carried out with due regularity so that the resolutions passed to-day might be rendered absolutely effective.

The public declaration is said to be very close at hand.

came rushing inside, right to the dockyard. Here they took up a position behind a sort of hedge, and started firing.

A Crowd of Roughs.

Those who marched on the Arsenal were evidently a crowd of roughs, not connected with the revolutionary party proper. They seem to have started off from the Chinese Bund about fifty strong, but on the way their numbers increased, until they were over a hundred, or even more. In this party were many of the loafers. When they entered the gates the soldiers fired at them, and it is believed that one man was killed and six injured. With scarcely a pause after the firing, the Dockyard seemed to become filled with revolutionaries, for almost as if at the wave of the magician's wand, men could be seen distributing the white bands of the revolutionists to all and sundry. Thus, within a comparatively short time, the Dockyard fell into the possession of the revolutionaries. One of the foreign staff went to bring out his children and the revolutionaries made way for him, while there was no attempt to interfere with the others. The affair was soon over, the foreigners left for the Settlement, and the gates were closed, not to be reopened that night.

The Citizen Soldiery.

Meanwhile the approaches to the Arsenal were in the hands of members of the Citizen Soldiery. They established their headquarters in a sort of recreation ground, about a mile from the Arsenal, and when carriages arrived, these were stopped by a piquet with fixed bayonets. These volunteers could to a great extent speak English, and they advised the occupants not to proceed farther, but if they did they would do so at their own risk. Up to about eight o'clock the roads leading from this point to the Arsenal were patrolled by these men, and squads could even be seen carrying arms, but having no uniform, although distinguished by the white revolutionary band round their arms. At all the various places flags were hoisted, and while they were not the orthodox revolutionary flag, the volunteers themselves stated that they had an equal significance. They were red, with one corner white, and emblazoned on this latter background was the starred circle, as on the purely white flag of the revolutionaries elsewhere.

A proclamation was posted on the walls at the instance of the revolutionaries, calling upon the people to maintain a peaceful attitude.

In the City.

Wanting as the affair at the Arsenal had been in those exciting episodes which have usually marked so drastic a change of regime, the occurrences in the City were infinitely less striking, in fact it might almost have been open to question which the revolutionaries had actual possession of it. Nothing of note occurred there to start with, there was no startling change from Imperialist to revolutionist, but

more in the nature of a gradual merging. In the course of the evening white bands became more frequent in the streets of the city, until one might almost say that the whole place was under the influence of the revolutionists. The Taotai was in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Settlement, but the City Magistrate remained in his yamen in the city, which was as usual guarded by a number of soldiers. With these the revolutionists were not long in fraternizing, and it is not certain that some of the Magistrate's troops did not show the white band themselves. No change in the status of any of the officials was made. All the same, the City is in the hands of the revolutionists, who must thus have scored the most bloodless of successes. Later in the evening a band of about 200 men could be seen marching on the City, all wearing the white band, and going probably to join their comrades inside.

About half past ten o'clock a fire was observed to have broken out in the city, and on inquiry it was learned that it was the Taotai's yamen that was burning, although there were many who denied that it was so, stating that it was a house next door. Eye-witnesses, however, stated that it was actually the yamen, and that it had been fired by the revolutionaries. Firemen were at hand, and the blaze was not allowed to spread.

As a precautionary measure marines armed with fixed bayonets were posted at the approaches to the French Concession.

Letter to the British Consul.

The following is a rough translation of the letter addressed on Friday by the revolutionary party to the British Consul-General at Shanghai, before the taking over of the native city and Kiangnan dockyard.

The Military Government of the Chinese People.
Ninth Moon of the 4609th year of the Huang-ti period.

To H. B. M. Consul.

Sir,—Our country has long suffered under despotic rule, until now she has been forced to patriotic action. Since the first rising, all Provinces, North and South, have lent their aid and a series of brilliant successes has resulted. Shanghai is a great centre of international trade, and the residents and visitors here congregated, foreign and Chinese, make a population of several hundred thousands, to whom have been added recently immigrants from all provinces. Seeing the critical financial situation and the prevailing anxiety, our Government, after the most anxious thought and in view of the existing danger of trouble arising, has decided to assume (resolute) charge of Shanghai and ourselves secure good order, and so restore confidence among the commercial population. The Settlement, however, is of large extent and we fear that we cannot meet all requirements, so that while we shall exercise all endeavours to afford protection, we also trust that you will set forth extra guards of police so as to guarantee the situation and prevent the beginnings of possible disorder.

This we earnestly commend to your favourable consideration.

A telegram dated Oct. 31 from Ipoh says:—Two hundred more Chinese Revolutionaries left to-day for Penang, en route for China. They have mostly been soldiers in China. Some are the sons of big towkays.

It is notified in the "Federated Malay States Gazette," that the official designation of H.E. the High Commissioner will in future be "H.E. the High Commissioner for the Malay States" and the use of the designation "High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States" will henceforth be discontinued in all official documents.

Mr. Thomas Courtney, assistant editor of the "Sydney Daily Telegraph," has been invited to represent the Australian press at the Delhi Durbar, in December next, as the guest of the Imperial Government. The Prime Minister was asked to select a journalist of standing, and convey the invitation to him.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The quarterly return issued by Lloyd's is always interesting. Hongkong is what it is because of the shipping that flows in and out of its harbour and statistics in regard to ship-building, though they may not make' recklessly frivolous reading are none the less important to those who have cast in their lot with the Colony. During the quarter ended September 30, excluding warships, there were under construction in the United Kingdom 493 vessels of 1,440,317 tons gross. For the corresponding period of last year the figures were:—Vessels 368, tonnage 1,154,197, an eminently satisfactory comparison. In regard to warships sixty-nine vessels were under construction during the quarter.

Now that the negotiations between France and Germany have arrived at a happy termination, Sir Edward Grey hopes that the press in Britain and Germany will behave itself in future. It has been quite too suspicious in the past and has discovered sinister motives in the most innocent actions. That sounds very pretty to Nonconformist ears at home, no doubt, but we hope the British press, at least, will not give over criticising the Government and prodding it when necessary, and that is merely another reading of Sir Edward Grey's words. If the press lets his party alone the supremacy of Britain would go by the board very shortly. The two power standard is necessary to the existence of the Empire, and unless the press keeps urging the fact, keeps saying fierce and savage things, the Liberal Government would let it go very shortly. So we rather fear that Sir Edward Grey will be disappointed. The Home press knows him and his weaknesses too well to care greatly about what he says.

So, after all, Peking has not fallen; not at the moment of writing anyhow. The tumult and the cracker-firing went for naught. What will happen when, and if, Peking does actually fall? Will there be another display on a more generous scale; or did joy reach its summit on Monday night? These are interesting questions—these, really, for the cracker merchants who should do well out of these baseless rumours. No doubt, however, the barbers will discover a drop in their receipts during the next day or two. The queue-locking rush has ceased off a bit since the rumoured fall of Peking was discovered to have been a rumour entirely baseless. Meantime the imaginative party who started the story is (let us hope) lying very low. Else some outraged patriots who are sorely disappointed may demand to see his head on a charger.

We have no great love for the Liberal press—the cocoa-controlled press—at home, but they are not usually worth wasting powder on. This, from "John Bull," however, is quite too funny to let pass. "Have you noticed what a funny little way certain topics have of appearing simultaneously in different newspapers? For months and years we may never have read anything about the smallness of dancers' feet, for instance. Then all of a sudden we find nearly every paper with a picture of somebody's feet and a paragraph extolling their beauty of shape. No doubt the explanation is that such things are supplied by news agencies. But we confess our inability to explain the appearance of an article, called "A Baltic Holiday," in the "Daily News" and the "Morning Leader" on the very same day—except that the author had indulged in the mischievous habit of submitting his wares in more than one direction."

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TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

FROM JAPANESE SOURCES.

Tokyo, Nov. 8.

The Japanese Red Cross Society has decided to despatch a party of surgeons and nurses to Hankow and is making the necessary arrangements with the belligerents. —Independent News Agency.

LICENSING BOARD.

Two Applications Refused.

The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown presided over the annual meeting of the Licensing Board at the Council Chamber to-day, when there were present:—Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, A. Mackenzie, D. W. Craddock, T. F. Hough, A. Shelton Hooper and the secretary, Mr. G. A. Woodcock.

All the renewals were granted straightaway with the exception of the Tokyo Hotel and the Owl Grill Rooms. The Board sat in private to consider these two cases.

Tokyo Hotel.

Subsequently the case of the Tokyo Hotel for a publican's licence was taken publicly.

Mr. Brutton appeared for the applicant and said that last year an adjunct licence was granted to the applicant with respect to the Seifoo Hotel, and now he desired a publican's licence. The surities that his client would have would be the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the manager of the Yoko Kisen Kaisha and Chinese. They had obtained from persons living in the neighbourhood, a letter stating that they had no objection to the applicant establishing a bar in the premises. The Japanese living in Hongkong have expressed a desire that a licence should be granted to a Japanese who could provide entertainment for their friends coming into Hongkong. Up to the present they had not had any place which met their requirements.

Hon. Mr. Brown:—Why is not an adjunct licence not sufficient? Your client intends to cater for Japanese.

Mr. Brutton:—Not at all, and Europeans.

Hon. Mr. Brown:—It is really for the benefit of the Europeans that you wish for this licence?

Mr. Brutton:—For both.

Mr. Brutton said he had not applied for the renewal of the adjunct licence because they wished for a publican's licence, but the board could still grant an adjunct licence if they refused the present application.

The application was refused; an adjunct licence was granted.

The Owl Grill Room.

In the case of the application of Mr. H. Newbold for a licence for the Owl Grill Room.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the applicant and said that his client had held a licence in the Colony for many years. He was well known and he wished to re-open the Owl Grill Rooms, which are closed now, as an eating house—more especially as an eating house. His establishment had been frequented by many sailors and people visiting in the harbour and many others who could not get food at ordinary hours. He submitted that the licence should be granted. In reply to questions Mr. Gardiner said that the Grill Rooms were closed because the former licence was a Chinese licence and expired on Nov. 1.

The application was refused.

Colombo papers announce that Lieutenant John B. Gibson, R.M.L.I., who came out in H.M. cruiser Gibraltar a few weeks ago with the new crew for H.M.S. Cambrin on the Australian station, and went into the General Hospital within a few days of the arrival of the vessel, suffering from an acute attack of dysentery, passed away on Oct. 18. The deceased officer was only 23 years of age. On the outward voyage Lieutenant Gibson was supposed to have contracted enteric fever at Aden, and when the Gibraltar arrived in port he was in a weak state of health.

THE OPIUM CASE.

Judgment Delivered.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Compton, delivered judgment in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning in the case in which Wong Sam-sau, an opium dealer, of 128-30 Bonham Strand, sued the Wing Yu firm of 232, Des Vaux Road Central, to recover the sum of \$355 damages for breach of contract, defendants having bargained and sold to the plaintiff five chests of Patna opium, and having failed to deliver the same. Plaintiff also claimed costs of the suit. The particulars of the claim were made up as follows:—To the purchase price of five chests of Patna opium, each containing 40 balls at \$59.475 per ball, delivery to be given on July 11, 1911—\$11,895. To the market price of five chests of Patna opium on the date upon which defendants failed to take delivery—\$12,250. Difference between the price at which defendants agreed to sell and the market price on July 11, 1911—\$355.

Defendants entered a cross-action, claiming \$600 damages for breach of contract and brokerage, defendant having purchased from the plaintiff five chests of Sam Kung opium and having failed to take delivery of the same. The particulars were as follows:—To the sale price of five chests of Sam Kung opium, each containing 40 balls at \$52.475 per ball, delivery to be taken on July 11, 1911—\$11,895. To the market price of five chests of Sam Kung opium on the date upon which defendant failed to take delivery at \$56.50 per ball, each containing 40 balls—\$11,300. Difference between the price at which defendant agreed to purchase and the market price on July 11, 1911—\$595. Brokerage paid by the plaintiff for the resale of five chests of Sam Kung opium—\$5.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr., of Messrs. Dennis and Bayley, appeared for the first plaintiff and Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabas, instructed by Mr. P. W. Golding, of Messrs. Golding, Birklow and Morrell, was for the plaintiff in the cross-action.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said:—These are cross-actions in respect of the same transactions, which were taken together by consent of the parties. As my judgment is based entirely on the facts and no question of law is involved, I can say all that is necessary in a very few words. There is no doubt that the crucial question in the case is whether or not H in the opium-dealer's market the price of Patna opium was rising or falling. This question must be determined not only by the direct evidence as to the price, but by the whole conduct of the parties and, of course, the credibility or otherwise of the evidence. After the most careful consideration of the facts, I have come, not without difficulty, to the conclusion that I cannot accept the case for the plaintiff. I have grave doubts whether the alleged sale to the Wing Yu was a genuine transaction. No broker was employed and the transfer to the Sam Hing seems to me to have merely been a friendly arrangement. I do not believe that plaintiffs in the first action ever really wanted delivery. The two cases must be looked at together and though it does not follow that the first claim fails the second succeeds. It undoubtedly assists the Wing Yu when I find as I do that Wong Sam-sau's claim is not made bona fide. On the whole, I am not disposed to say that the plaintiffs in the second action have not made out their case. I believe that the price on or about July 11 was what they say it was. Their contention is supported by the evidence of the broker and transactions in the dealer's market. I must then give judgment for the defendant in the first action and for the plaintiff in the second action, in each case with costs.

A stay of execution was granted for three weeks, subject to the usual undertaking being provided.

Enough on private affairs to the United Kingdom has been granted to Lieut. J. O. Benoit, 8th Rajputs, from Nov. 15, 1911, to Nov. 14, 1912.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room, when Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided. Those present were:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Col. Bedford, Principal Medical Officer, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. E. A. Howitt, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Asst. M. O. H.), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Asst. M. O. H.) and Mr. Bowen Rowlands (secretary).

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax took his seat on the Board for the first time as acting Registrar General, and was welcomed by the President, who said: Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, I beg to extend on behalf of the members, a welcome to Mr. Hallifax, the acting Registrar General, who, in his new capacity, takes a seat on the Board. Mr. Hallifax is not unfamiliar with the work of the Board, for I think I am right in saying that he was a member as long ago as 1902. In the interval the functions of the Board have somewhat changed, but I have no doubt that Mr. Hallifax will soon be able to pick up the threads of the work as it is carried out at present.

At the same time, I very much regret that, owing to his early retirement, Col. Bedford will have to resign from the Board, and I think I am only voicing the feelings of members when I say we very much regret his departure. Col. Bedford has been a very energetic member of the Board, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that it was to a great extent owing to his efforts that such a large amount has been done in connection with the suppression of malaria. I am sure we all very much regret his departure, and all we can do is to wish him a safe voyage home and success in his new sphere of work (applause).

The only business of importance before the Board was the report of a committee on the outbreak of foot and mouth disease at No. 4 shed and the hospital shed, Sassoon's Villa, Pokfulam Road. The president in moving the adoption of the report stated that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon recommended that the shed from which the infected animals were transferred, should be declared an infested area.

Mr. Ng Hon-tsz seconded and the motion was carried.

STORY OF MARK TWAIN.

A Disappointment That Nearly Changed his Career.

Not many people know that once in Mark Twain's life he suffered a disappointment that came close to changing the whole course of his literary career, says an old reporter of a New York paper, but it is fact. I got it first hand from the famous humorist and philosopher himself ten years ago, when I was sent to him to get data from which to write his advance "obituary" for a New York daily.

I found him at his house in Lower Fifth Avenue, stretched out on a comfortable leather couch and smoking the inevitable big black cigar that didn't smell much like a "perfecto." He threw one of the things from his pocket and offered it to me, but I declined. "Well," drawled the humorist, "I can't say that I blame you much for not smoking one of those El Cabbages. This last barrel of them is not as good as the first one I got."

At this point I informed the writer of the nature of my business. I said that I had been a reader of his books for years, and was on familiar terms with most of them, but wanted to get material from him with which to get up a good advance "obituary." He looked me over quizzically for a few seconds, and then, with a chuckle, drawled: "Don't you think you're a bit premature? I'm not nearly as dead as I look."

With a little leading and more coaxing, the humorist reluctantly surrendered some of the data wanted, but insisted that he had long had an inflexible rule against giving interviews, and only consented to talk a little then because the substance of the interview was



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not to be published until after his death. He said it would be a novelty to die and then find out what a reporter thought of him.

I drew the humorist's fire by showing a familiarity with his works that obviously pleased and flattered him not a little. We chatted about his books and the quaint characters in them until, presently, he grew reminiscent.

"The Prince and the Pauper."

He spun a yarn or two about his famous character, Col. Sellers, told how he happened to create Jim Smiley, and rambled on among the pages of his books until he came to "The Prince and the Pauper." There he stopped, abruptly and puffed for a minute or more on his fragrant cigar in silence. It began to look as if my interview was at an end, but I sat tight and hoped.

"You know—that is, you don't know—that book brought one of the greatest disappointments I have ever had in my life," he presently resumed.

"It came right near changing the entire course of my literary life, and incidentally gave me a lifelong yearning to kill a critic. I shall never be happy unless I have at least scalped one."

"When I wrote 'The Prince and the Pauper' I flattered myself that it was a serious work. It was my maiden effort in that direction. Up to that time I had been content to grind out books of Mark Twain humor, but this was to be entirely different. To my way of thinking it was perfectly serious, just as it was intended to be. I spent months in preparing for the work, giving the most careful study to the period in which the little Prince and his Pauper double were to live."

"Well, in due course of time the book came out. To me it was a crucial point in life. My anxiety over its reception at the hands of the literary critics was so great that I couldn't sleep or eat. It will not be hard to imagine my chagrin, then, when they came out with yards of slash in which they called this my first serious work, my masterpiece of humor—said it was just about the funniest thing that had ever come off a press."

"Mind you, this was not the verdict of one or two or three of these literary know-it-alls—it was unanimous. When I learned the fool opinions of the American critics I turned for consolation to those in England and on the Continent. I felt sure they would see the true worth of the book instead of haggling over the occasional flashes of fun in it. Yes, from them I might reasonably expect to get a better verdict."

How He Deceived the Critics.

"But not a bit of it. By the time I had been assaulted and battered in seven or eight languages by this literary riff-raff I gave it up and decided that there was no remedy for their kind of mania. The only satisfaction I have ever had out of it is in holding that I was right and they were all wrong. I have never altered that opinion."

Crushing as this disappointment was, I finally decided that I would not give up the fight. I didn't want to go down to my grave and leave a literary tombstone built out of nothing more lasting than a string of books of humor. Down deep in my heart

I wanted Mark Twain to stand for something more immortal than that. I longed to be the author of a book that the critics would call more than mere humor.

"With this inspiration I cast about for the subject, and my 'Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc' was the result. Throughout all of the months I was engaged on this work I was filled with the one thought—it was to be the means of winning me a new place in the world of letters. Before the Harpers began the serial publication of the story an idea struck me hard—the name Mark Twain was the trouble. The critics were certain to see nothing but humor in the story if it came out with that fateful name tagged to it."

"Convinced of this, I called on the Harpers and gave them my views of the case. We wrangled over it for hours, but in the end I had my way, and they consented reluctantly to publish the story anonymously."

"Well, pretty much everybody is familiar with what followed. I got the verdict. The critics nervously worried themselves into nervous prostration and maybe I didn't get my revenge! I let them speculate and chatter for nearly two years as to the authorship of the 'Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc' before I printed a card in Harper's informing them that Mark Twain had written it."

"And did any of these literary highbrows suggest in all of their ravings that it was a book of humor? Well, I guess not! Mark Twain at last stood for something more than mere tomfoolery."

We have received from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., a calendar for 1912, issued by the Albinga Fire Insurance Co., of Hamburg.

We understand that the British naval force at Canton has been quietly reinforced during the last few days, and that should foreigners in that port be endangered, there will be a force available that should be ample. Reinforcements were to leave this evening.

Colonel Hoblyn, R.G.A., held the annual inspection of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery at Pasir Panjang on Oct. 29, the battery being in charge of Captain W. Makpeace and Lieut. Campbell. Other officers present were Lieut. Colonel Derrick, Major Middleton, Capt. Black and 2nd Lieut. Cuthbert. Lieut. Werner, gunnery instructor, accompanied Col. Hoblyn.

Differing from the various kinds of instruments which are used to aid persons of defective hearing, a new long-distance hearing apparatus has recently been invented to assist the hearing of normal persons in much the same way that a telescope does the eye; that is, it enables one to distinguish sounds through a greater distance, besides amplifying those which would ordinarily be detected by the unaided ear. For this reason, says the "Popular Mechanics Magazine," it has been facetiously called the "ear telescope."

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UNION CHURCH.

Sale of Work and Children's Entertainment.

In ideal weather, a sale of work was held this afternoon on the premises of the Union Church in aid of the Church funds. There was a good attendance and business was brisk during the afternoon.

The following is a list of the ladies who had charge of the various stalls:—

Plain and Fancy Work Stall.—Mrs. Braidwood, Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Woir, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. Tibb and Mrs. D. Macdonald.

Hainan Ware.—Dr. A. Sibree, Mrs. Lau Chung.

Plants.—Mrs. McCubbin.

Refreshment Stall.—Mrs. J. Rodger, Mrs. McCorquodale.

In the course of the afternoon, a performance of "Alice in Wonderland" in four acts, was given, in which the following children appeared in the various characters:—

Alice: Doreen Tuxford; White Rabbit: Bertram Hurle; King of Hearts: Henry Reich; Queen of Hearts: Alice Mist; Knave of Hearts: Edwin Elder; Caterpillar: Mabel White; Duchess: Eva K. Curle; Duchess' Footman: Wallace Fontman; Hatter: Oscar Barrington; March Hare: Ormand Musso; Dormouse: John Grimshaw; Mock Turtle: Sydney Johnson; Gryphon: Albert White; Fish Footman: Bertram Hurle; Frog Footman: Wallace Fontman; Mouse: Oscar Barrington; Dodo: Sydney Johnson; Lory: Albert White; Magpie: Dorothy Hurle; Executioner: George Reich; Canary: Oscar Barrington; Cook: Bertha Jennings; Cook: Lillian Allen; Maryann: Anna Ogilvie.

To-night, a grand concert, arranged by Mr. G. P. Lamont, will be held in the Union Church Hall, while on Monday night, November 13, at 9 p.m., a repeat performance of the opera "Alice in Wonderland" will be given.

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"MONTAGUE".....Sat., Dec. 30.	
1912	1912
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....Sat., Jan. 27.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND".....Fri., Feb. 23.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....Sat., Feb. 24.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND".....Fri., Mar. 22.

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TIENTSIN.....	CHIPSUNG	Saturday, 11th Nov., Noon.
MANILA.....	YUENSANG	Saturday, 11th Nov., 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	POOKSANG	Monday, 13th Nov., Noon.
MANILA.....	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 18th Nov., 2 p.m.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
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Hongkong, 24th August, 1911. [134]

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Destinations.	Steamers.	Sailing Dates.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000 HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at D'light. WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE.....	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000.	SATURDAY, 2nd Dec., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SAIGON, MOI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA.....	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon. THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
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YOKOHAMA & NIKKO MARU.....	Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon.
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KOBE & YOKO.....	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 9th Nov., at 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY, SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.....	TOSA MARU, Capt. Y. Sato, T. 6,000	TUESDAY, 14th November.
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1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawan	Feb. 14th.
KAMO MARU	9,000	F. L. Sommer	Feb. 28th.
AKI MARU	7,000	K. Homma	Mar. 13th.
M. SHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moses	Mar. 27th.
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimaga	Feb. 27th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	Mar. 20th.
SANUKI MARU	7,000		April 9th.
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 23rd.
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimaga	May 21st.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager. [5]

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For	STEAMERS.	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	"CHINHUA".....	9th Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI.....	"TIENTSIN".....	9th Nov., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.....	"SUNGKIANG".....	10th Nov., 10 a.m.
NEWCHOWANG.....	"NANCHANG".....	10th Nov., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"ANHUI".....	11th Nov., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG".....	14th Nov., 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN.....	"KUEICHOW".....	14th Nov., 4 p.m.
S. ANGHAI.....	"CHENAN".....	18th Nov., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"LINAN".....	18th Nov., 4 p.m.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. Scanlia.....18th Nov.	S.S. "Sachsen".....12th Nov.
"Dortmund".....5th Dec.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
"Segovia".....14th Dec.	S.S. "Aradla".....16th Nov.
"Silesia".....27th Dec.	For Havre & Hamburg:
"Ambria".....10th Jan.	S.S. "Friedrich".....21st Nov.
"Goldschmidt".....21st Jan.	For New York:
	S.S. "Vandalia".....21st Nov.
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. "Sibthia".....6th Dec.

For Further Particulars, apply to—Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office. [956]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFAIRO.....	4000	M. O. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., 4 p.m.
RUDE.....	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 20th Nov., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOU.

High-st. Class, Fast and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving

For Freight and Passage, apply to A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Vaux Road, Telephone 118. Hongkong, 12th June, 1911. [1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST. ALBANS.....	20th Oct.	Saturday, Nov. 11.
EASTERN.....	17th Nov.	Dec. 9.
ALDENHAM.....	1st Dec.	Dec. 28.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States, and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru".....	21,000	W. W. Gross	Dec. 1st, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru".....	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Dec. 32nd, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru".....	22,000	E. Bent	Dec. 29th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru".....	21,000	H. S. Smith	Jan. 19th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post officer.

The steamer CHIYO MARU will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 1st December, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" will be run as an Intermediate Steamer on and from 22nd December, 1911. Rates of passage furnished on application.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Telmantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru.....	11,000	Wednesday, Dec. 13, Noon.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,000	Tuesday, Feb. 18, Noon.

The steamer HONGKONG MARU will be despatched for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU on WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon. For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to K. MATSUDA, Agent, KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central. [955]

COMMERCIAL.

The Cotton Trade.

Messrs. Richard Haworth & Co.'s report dated Manchester, October 12, states:—

The cotton tone in American cotton has continued during the past week, the closing quotation for Middling Spot yesterday being 5.47d. There is an exceptionally good demand for actual cotton, which owing to the tardy arrival of new crop cotton, continues steady in basis. A good proportion of the decline may be attributed to speculative selling on straddling account. The market generally is very nervous with fitful starts of recovery.

Egyptians, in sympathy with American, 3.16d. easier compared with a week ago, "Good" Brown closing yesterday 10.5-16d. per lb.

So far as cloth is concerned the market is without material alteration from the past week or two; demand has fallen off and with the bulk of offers at impracticable limits trade continues to be of a restricted character. The raw material has not checked its downward course, but buyers do not find anything like a corresponding decline in cloth rates, and, as all the favourite makes are fully booked up for the next few months, it is impossible to obtain cheaper supplies unless a very forward delivery is taken. Buyers prefer to wait and watch the course of events rather than carry operations so far ahead, but in cases where full provision has not been made, and a tempting delivery can be given, current rates are paid without demur.

The policy of looking on, however, is very much to the fore just now and little anxiety is shown to operate in face of easier cotton values, the difficulty of obtaining concessions in price, and the extended delivery generally required.

India and China appear to have satisfied their requirements in staple goods for the present and very few fresh offers are coming forward. In France for the latter market, however, quite a number of transactions have taken place. A moderate trade is moving in connection with the smaller outlets. The Hosiery trade is placing numerous orders and generally maintains the improved level of the past few weeks.

Close of market quiet. Middling Spot, 5.41d.; Last week, 5.73d.; Last year, 8.15d. Egyptian Cotton quiet. "Good" Brown 10.5-16d.; Last week, 10.1-21; Last year 12.7-8d.

According to Messrs. H. R. Morton & Co., the stocks of copper in England and France at the end of September amounted to 57,765 tons, or 624 tons less than at the end of August.

Including cargoes afloat from Chile and Australia, the total stocks were raised to 67,340 tons, an increase of 426 tons for the month, though the last fortnight has witnessed a reduction of 837 tons. The price of the metal fell about 22s. 0d. in the course of the month. September's supplies are returned at 33,369 tons, with deliveries of 32,043 tons; these being lower figures than for any month since February last.

In the matter of company promoting 1910 was a year of great activity. The annual report of the Comptroller of the Companies Department of the Board of Trade shows that the total number of new concerns registered in the United Kingdom during the 12 months was 7,184, of which 7,077 were registered in England, 353 in Scotland, and 124 in Ireland.

Owing in great measure to the boom in rubber and oil there was an increase in England and Wales of 874, but decreases in the other parts of the United Kingdom brought the net increase over the figures for 1909 down to 811.

CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE.

Taking Cargo for Tientsin and Chianwan.

THE Steamship

For Freight and Passage apply to THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING CO., LTD.

Queen's Buildings, DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th Oct., 1911. [1241]

LOG BOOK.

Chilean Port Works.

The American Minister Henry P. Fletcher, Santiago, reports with relation to the proposed port at Valparaiso and San Antonio, that it may now be stated that the bids for these improvements were opened on July 23 in the presence of the Minister of Finance. Owing to the short notice given, the admitted difficulties of the project and certain restrictions in the call for tenders, no bids at all were submitted for the Valparaiso harbour improvements. Five bids were made upon the San Antonio works. The official estimate of cost is \$10,441,957, the work to be finished in five years. The improvements of the port of San Antonio (two hours distant by rail from Valparaiso) are very simple compared with the Valparaiso project, and many believe that the latter is impracticable. The European engineers, who are now there and who have bid upon the San Antonio works, are studying the plans and the harbour at Valparaiso and will, it is understood, submit bids later, if the Chilean Government will change certain features of their specifications and issue another call for tenders. This can only be done by authorization of the Congress, but in view of the failure to receive any bids at all on this call, Mr. Fletcher thinks that the law will be passed without difficulty.

The Coronation Durbar.

Following the lead of the British Government in having the British Merchant Service represented at the Coronation by the Royal command of His Majesty, given to Mr. T. W. Moore, F.R.G.S., the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, to attend Westminster Abbey on that historic occasion, the Government of India is also officially honouring the Merchant Service by issuing invitations to the principal Steamship Lines trading to India, viz., the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the Elder, Dempsey & Co. Ltd., inviting them to send representative Captains of their ships, accompanied by their wives, to attend the great Indian Durbar, to be held at Delhi. The many thousands of Captains and officers will be most gratified to learn that some of their fellow Guild members will be present on this occasion. It is well known that King George takes a very keen interest in supervising those commands (or invitations), and this only goes to show that our Saviour King is determined that the Merchant Service as a profession shall not be kept in the background.

It will be interesting to those concerned in shipping to know that Captain Geo. Whish, M.S.G., commanding the Elder, Dempsey & Co. liner City of London, which sailed from the Mersey for Bombay and Karachi recently with a large cargo and a full complement of passengers, is one of the fortunate members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, who will be present at the Durbar. Captain Whish served his apprenticeship in the City Line, and with the exception of a short interval, has been in the employ of that Company during his professional career. He is one of the early members of the Guild, and has been for the last twenty-three years one of the most popular and successful commanders trading to India. Mrs. Whish will join her husband's ship at Karachi, to which port she is travelling as passenger on board the City of London, commanded by Captain W. H. Hood, R.N.R., M.S.G.

It is expected that a great many Guild members serving in the British India Steam Navigation Company will also be commanded to attend the Durbar.

AERTEX CELLULAR. REGAL SHOES J. T. SHAW, TAILOR and OUTFITTER.

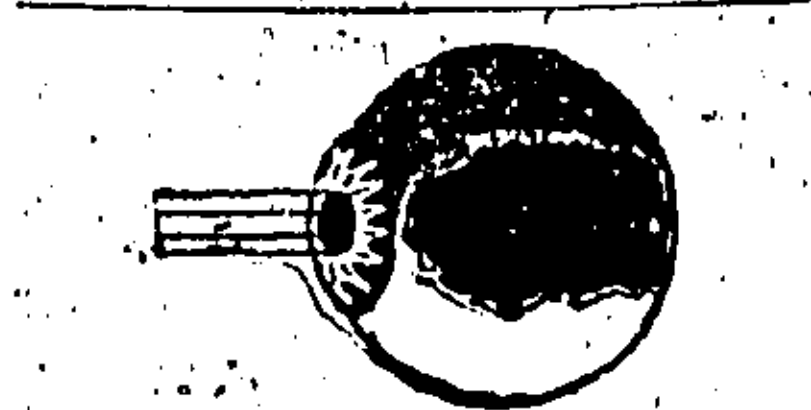
21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Road. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.
SATURDAYS.	
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.	

SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, 10, Queen's Road.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd Nov. 1911.



SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.
No charge for testing sight.
Repairs of all description made by competent workmen.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
1A, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [929]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
THE OFFICE OF:

**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,**
Undertaker and Executor.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
41, Market Street, Hongkong.

GRAVING DOCK
78 ft. by 88 ft. by 34 ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in
2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 8,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for
painting ships with most efficient result.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANE—
THREE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.
Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,
&c. &c. &c.

PAINTERS AND COATERS:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
HONGKONG, CHINA.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	10th Nov.	
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARADIA	Noon	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. S. Barcham	11th Nov.	
LONDON & ANT- WERP, S'PORE, PENANG, C'ANGO, PORT SAID AND MARELLER	MALTA	About 15th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BARCA	About 21st Nov.	Freight only.
	Capt. H. W. Potter, R.N.R.		

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Comet".....	About TUESDAY, 14th Nov.
	Capt. L. Klugkist	
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRAL- TAR, SOUTHAMP- TON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"Yonce".....	WEDNESDAY, 15th November, at Noon.
	Capt. J. Handemann	
SHANGHAI, TSING- TAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Roon".....	About THURSDAY, 16th November.
	Capt. H. Rehn	
MANILA, YAP, MARON, NEW- GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"Corlesz".....	SATURDAY, 2nd December, at 10 a.m.
	Capt. L. Klugkist	
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"Bonnie".....	Beginning of Nov.
	Capt. F. Seubill	

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
New System of T. P. Funk.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA
Hongkong, 6th November, 1911. [7]

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy,
MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,
in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs. [1220]

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
[922] CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE HURCES, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGEWHEELERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools,
installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINES
for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets
and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
HONGKONG, CHINA.

Shipping-Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having
splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent
Catering.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.
Haitan..... Capt. J. S. Roneh FRIDAY, 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Haiching..... W. C. Passmore TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about
Tjikini..... JAVA..... 1st half Nov..... JAPAN..... 1st half Nov.
Tjilatjap..... JAVA..... 1st half Nov..... SHANGHAI..... 1st half Nov.
Tjiluyong..... SUANGLIAI..... 1st half Nov..... JAPAN..... 1st half Nov.
Tjipanas..... JAVA..... 1st half Nov..... JAPAN..... 2nd half Nov.
Tjimanoeck..... JAVA..... 2nd half Nov..... JAPAN..... 2nd half Nov.
Tjitaroen..... JAVA..... 2nd half Nov..... JAPAN..... 2nd half Nov.
Tjimahi..... JAVA..... 1st half Dec..... SHANGHAI..... 1st half Dec.
Tjibodas..... JAVA..... 1st half Dec..... SHANGHAI..... 1st half Dec.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have
accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo
to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through bill.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 375. Vark Buildings. [974]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE"

having a river, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day, requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of November, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 14th of November, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1911. [7]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.E. Steamship

"SLAVONIA."

Captain Selmer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under- signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

The steamer brings on cargo:—
"Exs." "Gibbalt" from Sebail.
"Tanger"
"Brundis" "Skien"

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th Nov., 1911. [956]

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE."

Captain G. C. Candy, will be despatched for the above mentioned ports about 11th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th Oct., 1911. [1448]

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MIYASAKI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th November, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Nov., 1911. [6]

To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain E. P. Smith, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Nov., 1911. [1472]

The Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation
Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEY-
LON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued
for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA."

Captain S. Barcan, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th November, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Marmora," 10,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers accommodation 16 which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay, by the s.s. "Egypt," due in London on the 28th December, 1911.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th Oct., 1911. [4]

Hongkong - Boston & New
York.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via
PANAMA & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO"

on or about 30th November, 1911.

For Freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1911. [1175]

REGULAR Steamship Service
to New York,
via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "ERROLL" (Sailing on or about 16th Nov.)

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th Oct., 1911. [1445]

